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(54) PRECIPITATION HARDENING TYPE HOT TOOL STEEL

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain precipitation hardening type hot tool steel in which the danger of large cracks in the process of using a die is prevented by improving its toughness to the level of hardened and tempered steel while the delivering hardness and high temp. strength of the existing precipitation hardening type hot tool steel are maintained and in which settling is improved by improving its high temp. softening resistance.

CONSTITUTION: The compsn. of steel is formed of a one constituted of, by weight, 0.10 to 0.30% C, \leq 1.0% Si, \leq 1.0% Mn, 0.3 to 1.0% Ni, 1.0 to 3.0% Cr, 0.3 to 0.6%. V, 0.02 to 0.10% Nb and 1.0 to 3.0% of one or two kinds of Mo and W by Mo equivalent (1/2W+Mo), and the balance Fe with ordinary invitable impurities. The same steel is furthermore incorporated with 0.2 to 1.0% Co if necessary.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Tool steel between precipitation-hardening type heat which consists any one sort of Mo or the W, or two sorts of the remainder Fe and the usual unescapable impurity:1.0-3.0% with Mo equivalent (1/2 W+Mo) C:0.10 to 0.30% by weight % less than [Si:1.0%], less than [Mn:1.0%], nickel:0.3-1.0%, Cr:1.0-3.0%, V:0.3 - 0.6%, and Nb:0.02-0.10%.

[Claim 2] By weight %, C:0.10 - 0.30%, less than [Si:1.0%], less than [Mn:1.0%], nickel: 0.3-1.0%, Cr:1.0-3.0%, V:0.3 - 0.6%, Nb: Tool steel between precipitation-hardening type heat which consists any one sort of Mo or the W, or two sorts of the remainder Fe and the usual unescapable impurity:1.0-3.0% and Co:0.2-1.0% with Mo equivalent (1/2 W+Mo) 0.02-0.10%.

[Translation done.]

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the tool steel between heat of the precipitation-hardening type of especially high toughness by which it is used for hot-forging metal mold etc. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, when the tool steel between heat is divided roughly on the heat treatment conditions given, it has the quenching-and-tempering type of SKD61 grade, and the precipitation-hardening type represented by 3nickel-3Mo steel. The comparison of the tempering hardness curve of these two types of hardening tempered steel and precipitation-hardening steel is shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. <u>Drawing 1</u> shows that it is the steel type both indicate secondary hardening behavior to be, that the direction of precipitation-hardening steel has low secondary hardening hardness and 400-degree-C tempering hardness, etc.

[0003] By the way, the quenching and tempering of the quenching-and-tempering type of the above-mentioned tool steel between heat are carried out on condition that [which was machined by metal mold] back predetermined, and it is used. In consideration of toughness and high temperature strength, the tempering temperature at this time is adopted, when elevated-temperature annealing of about 600 degrees C is many. On the other hand, low-temperature annealing is carried out at about 400 degrees C, and the precipitation-hardening type of the above-mentioned tool steel between heat is supplied in the state of PURIHADON from a manufacturer, and is used after engraving processing, without heat-treating.

[0004] When this precipitation-hardening type is seen by development circumstances, A steel of a 0.2% C-3%nickel-3%Mo system, There is a steel type of B steel of a 0.3%C-3%Cr-3%Mo system and C steel of a 0.2%C-0.8%nickel-3%Cr-2%Mo-V-Co system. Although A steel is high toughness, a difficulty is in high temperature strength, and it considers as the steel type which it excelled moderately in toughness and high temperature strength that its toughness was low and it has improved these both although B steel was excellent in high temperature strength, and it was developed at C steel conversely.

[0005] And low C-low - inside Cr-Mo(W)-low [V] is used as the base, it has the crack-proof progress nature which added nickel and Co to this, elevated-temperature abrasion resistance, and dry-rough-skin-proof nature, and invention of JP,60-12420,B is proposed as tool steel between precipitation-hardening form heat of the antifriction life which does not produce a crack.

[0006] The following two are mentioned as a big description of these precipitation-hardening die steel. It is that can cancel the trouble adhering to heat treatment and quality is guaranteed while one of them has unnecessary heat treatment by the user and it can measure reduction of cost, and compaction of time for delivery. It is that the two are performed at the temperature of about 400 degrees C of secondary hardening region this side so that it may become the hardness which can cut the tempering temperature in a manufacturer, metal mold skin temperature in use is presumed to be about 600-700 degrees C as hot-forging metal mold, therefore only the die face which needs reinforcement carries out precipitation hardening by the thermal effect during use, reinforcement rises, and a function is strengthened. [0007] However, as an actual die service life, the precipitation-hardening system is not [especially / a hardening temper system] longer lasting, and the present condition is that both are properly used by the application. The thing of a precipitation-hardening system has the low toughness inside metal mold a little as compared with the thing of a hardening temper system as the main cause, and it is because there is danger of a large crack while in use.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It is maintaining the existing delivery hardness (it being related to the mold workability by the side of a user) and the high temperature strength of the tool steel between precipitation-hardening type heat, and raising toughness (especially toughness inside metal mold) on the level of hardening tempered steel, and preventing the risk of a large crack mold in use. Furthermore, it is raising elevated-temperature softening resistance and improving a permanent set in

fatigue.

[0009] if a concrete development target shows this -- 400 degree-C tempering hardness:HRC 40-44 (diesinking processing is possible), 46 or more (high temperature strength is high) 600 degree-C tempering hardness:HRC(s), and Charpy-impact-value (400-degree-C tempering condition):50 J/cm2 It is considering as the above (the toughness inside a mold being high). [0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] in order that this invention may solve the above-mentioned technical problem, while it adds especially Nb, makes crystal grain detailed remarkably in the tool steel between precipitation-hardening form heat and raises toughness -- nickel and Cr of a component -- the reduction in nickel -- and it turns low Cr, improvement in elevated-temperature softening resistance is aimed at, and a permanent set in fatigue is improved. Furthermore, Co is added to the application which needs especially softening resistance-proof.

[0011] For this reason, the tool steel between precipitation-hardening type heat of this invention By weight %, (1) C:0.10-0.30%, less than [Si:1.0%], Mn: Less than [1.0%], nickel:0.3-1.0%, Cr:1.0-3.0%, V:0.3 - 0.6%, and Nb:0.02-0.10%, any one sort of Mo or the W or two sorts are made into :1.0-3.0% with Mo equivalent (1/2 W+Mo), and it consists of the remainder Fe and the usual unescapable impurity, And it is characterized by adding Co:0.2-1.0% further to the steel of (2) above. [0012]

[Function] While crystal grain is remarkably made detailed and toughness of tool steel [especially] of this invention between precipitation-hardening type heat is improving by having added Nb, nickel and Cr of elevated-temperature softening resistance of a component improve the reduction in nickel, and by having turned low Cr, and the permanent set in fatigue is improved. Furthermore, softening resistance-proof is improving especially by having added Co in addition to the above.

[0013] When Charpy impact value shows the toughness inside metal mold (1030-degree-C Q->400-degree-C test piece [T and JIS No. 3]) here, 0.8%nickel-3% Cr of the conventional steel As opposed to being 43.8 J/cm2 (test-temperature (HRC44.7) room temperature) and 77.4 J/cm2 (test temperature of 100 degrees C (HRC44.8)) 2% this invention steel of Nb steel of Cr It is 80.7 J/cm2 (test-temperature (HRC43.0) room temperature) and 127.6 J/cm2 (test temperature of 100 degrees C (HRC42.9)), and this invention steel is conventionally compared with steel, and its toughness is improving remarkably. [0014] Furthermore, the hardening temper hardness property of the tool steel between precipitation-hardening type heat is shown in drawing 2. Although this invention steel of Nb content of Cr is falling enough as compared with steel conventionally 2% as hardness with a tempering temperature of 400 degrees C is shown in Downarrow, the hardness of 600 degrees C is conventionally raised enough as compared with steel, as shown in a upward arrow head.

[0015] Moreover, the elevated-temperature softening resistance of the tool steel between precipitation-hardening type heat is shown in <u>drawing 3</u>. Even if it holds this invention steel of Nb content of Cr in reheating temperature of 600 degrees C 2% for 100 hours, hardness is compared with steel conventionally with 35 or more by HRC, and is extremely excellent in elevated-temperature softening resistance.

[0016] Below, an operation of each chemical entity of this invention steel and its reason for addition limitation are shown. C is an element which combines with Cr, Mo, V, Nb, etc., forms carbide, and gives high temperature strength and abrasion resistance while giving sufficient matrix hardness by quenching and tempering. However, since it became impossible exceeding 0.30% for the hardness after hardening to become high if many [too], and to hold down PURIHADON delivery hardness to 44 or less HRC with good cutting, the upper limit was made into 0.30%. On the other hand, at less than 0.10%, since sufficient hardness was not obtained, the minimum was made into 0.10%.

[0017] Si is an element effective in oxidation resistance and hardenability while mainly being added as deoxidation material. Since the thermally conductive fall and the fall of toughness were caused when it added exceeding 1.0%, the upper limit was made into 1.0%.

[0018] Mn is an element which raises hardenability while it adds as deoxidation material like Si and it raises the cleanliness of steel. However, since toughness was reduced when it was addition exceeding

1.0%, the upper limit was made into 1.0%.

[0019] Although hardenability is raised, nickel is a very effective element in this invention, and in order to acquire the effectiveness, it is required at least 0.3%. However, it is A1 when it adds exceeding 1.0%. Since machinability was also degraded while reducing the transformation point and degrading elevatedtemperature softening resistance, i.e., thermal resistance, the upper limit was made into 1.0%. [0020] It is an element which raises hardenability while Cr combines with C, forms a hard-coal ghost and raises abrasion resistance. For that purpose, 1.0% or more is required. However, if it adds so much exceeding 3.0%, while hardening hardness will become high and degrading the machinability in a PURIHADON condition, in order to cause condensation big and rough-ization of Cr carbide and to degrade elevated-temperature softening resistance, the upper limit was made into 3.0%. [0021] Mo and W both form detailed carbide, and are abrasion resistance and an element which carries out a softening resistance-proof improvement. However, W is the 2 double need for Mo that the Mo of the effectiveness is twice as stronger as W, and it acquires the same effectiveness. Since both elements reduced toughness and heat-check-proof nature when it added not much mostly, they are Mo equivalent (1/2 W+Mo), and made the upper limit 3.0%. Moreover, since the above-mentioned addition effectiveness was not acquired when too few, the minimum was made into 1.0% of Mo equivalents. [0022] Although V was an element which forms the carbide which cannot dissolve easily and raises abrasion resistance and softening resistance-proof, it is also the element which promotes stripes-like microsegregation, and, as for superfluous addition, made the upper limit 0.6% preferably from a viewpoint of toughness in this invention. On the other hand, since wear-resistant improvement was not obtained at less than 0.3%, the minimum was made into 0.3%.

[0023] Nb is an element which forms the carbide which cannot dissolve easily like V and improves abrasion resistance and softening resistance-proof. Furthermore, it is an important element in this invention which controls big and rough-ization of the austenite crystal grain at the time of hardening heating, and raises toughness remarkably. This effectiveness is more remarkable than V and bigger effectiveness is acquired by little addition. Therefore, in this invention, Nb was added positively and the amount was made into 0.02 - 0.10%. That is, less than by 0.02, carbide will become large and Nb will reduce toughness, if the grain-refining effectiveness is not enough and adds exceeding 0.10%. [0024] Co controls carbide condensation big and rough-ization in an elevated temperature, and is an element effective in especially softening resistance-proof. In this invention, although Co was added to the application which needs especially softening resistance-proof, since toughness was reduced when it is required at least 0.2% in order to acquire such effectiveness, and it exceeded 1.0%, the upper limit was made into 1.0%.

[0025]

[Example] Tapping of the 100kg of each steel of test specimen No.A-H of this invention steel and test specimen No.I-J of comparison steel was carried out with the vacuum induction melting furnace. The chemical entity of the steel of 10 heat which carried out tapping is shown in Table 1. The steel ingot with a pitch diameter of 190mm was produced from each steel of test specimen No.A-J shown in Table 1, cogging of this was carried out, it considered as 40mm of angles, and each test piece was produced. annealing after hanging on 1000 degrees C for 30 minutes, carrying out furnace cooling to them and hardening them from 1000 degrees C to 500 degrees C after 30-minute maintenance as the heat treatment approach -- **400-degree-Cx 60 minutes -- carrying out -- air cooling -- and it carried out for **600-degree-Cx 60 minutes, and two kinds of air cooling were carried out. [0026]

[Table 1]

供試材	按					#	华成	#	値(重	(重量%)					4
	No.	၁	Si	Mn	i.Z	Çr	Mo	3	Mo+W/2	Λ	Np	Co	Ь	S	
	A	0.13	0.75	0.64	0. 90	2.80	2.63	1	2.63	0.40	0.04	0.25	0.023	0.007	
₩	В	0.22	0.50	0.54	0.62	1.36	2. 20	1	2. 20	0.31	0.06	1	0.018	0.003	
i	S	0.15	0.20	0.53	0.75	2.53		2. 10	1.05	0.33	80 '0	0.34	0.020	0.004	
X	Д	0.20	0.55	0.36	0.41	2. 95	1.50	2. 12	2.56	0.55	0.03		0.015	0.008	-
票	Э	0.26	0.44	0.65	0.91	1.80	1.35	09.0	1.65	0.35	0.05	0.75	0.008	0.005	
Į	(II.	0.15	0.13	0.54	0.62	2.90		2.44	1.22	0.42	0.07	1	0.021	0.005	
	ß	0.21	0.23	0.50	0.35	2.22	2.43		2. 43	0.34	0.05	ı	0.010	0.002	
	Ħ	0.19	0. 28	0.65	0.88	1.95	2.50	0.81	2.91	0.40	0.06	0.50	0.006	0.001	
式;	н	0.20	0.30	0.55	0.82	2.61	1.85	2. 10	2.90	0.80		2.01	0.025	0.004	传公昭60-12420
数盤	J	0.22	0.35	0.50	3.00	1	2.98	١	1.49		-		0.021	0.005	3Ni-3Moss

[0027] The core of two kinds of tempering material, ** and **, was measured for quenching-and-tempering hardness by the Rockwell C scale weighting after the above-mentioned heat treatment by making magnitude of each test piece into 40mm x die length of 40mm of angles. On the other hand, the thing with a 40mm x die length [of angles] of 60mm was piece[of a Charpy test]-processed for the magnitude of a heat treated specimen from the core about 400-degree-C tempering material after the above-mentioned heat treatment, U notch processing of 10mm x die length of 55mm of JIS No. 3 test

piece angles was carried out, and Charpy impact value was measured in ordinary temperature. Furthermore, after the above-mentioned heat treatment, after 600 degree-Cx 100-hour maintenance, air cooling was carried out, the hardness of a test piece core was measured, the difference with initial hardness estimated this, and the softening resistance trial was carried out in the electric furnace about 400-degree-C tempering material by making magnitude of a test piece into 40mm x die length of 40mm of angles. The result of each above-mentioned trial is shown in Table 2. Table 2 to the comparison steel I has very bad Charpy impact value, and its value of -12 and minus is [the comparison steel J / the value of elevated-temperature softening resistance] very bad greatly. It compares with this and it turns out that each this invention steel is excellent in Charpy impact value and elevated-temperature softening resistance.

[0028]

[Table 2]

	A#/	焼入焼戻し	更さ (HRC)	シャルピー 衝撃値	高温軟化 抵抗性
	No.	400℃焼戻し	600℃焼戻し	(J/cm ²)	(差 HRC)
	Α	42. 1	46. 0	95. 0	-5.5
本	В	42. 7	47. 2	98. 3	-5. 2
発	С	41.8	46. 1	83. 0	-5.4
96	D	42. 1	46. 5	83. 1	-5.9
明	E	42. 3	47.5	85. 2	-5.0
鋼	F	42. 0	46. 0	80. 2	-6.2
344	G	42. 4	46. 8	92. 5	-5.6
	Н	42. 3	47. 0	82. 1	-5. 7
比較	I	44. 0	47.5	30.3	-5. 2
鰡	J	38. 6	43. 2	63. 2	- 12.2

[0029] Next, the result of having investigated the effect of Nb addition exerted on toughness based on Charpy impact value is shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. The chemical entities of the sample offering steel used for the experiment are Remainder Fe and an unescapable impurity at 0.18%C-0.5%Si-0.4%Mn-0.6%nickel-1.8%Cr-2.0%Mo-0.4%V-0.4%Co-(0 - 0.16%) Nb. The test piece creation approach and the test method are the same as that of the above-mentioned example.

[0030] Nb addition takes for increasing, Charpy impact value increases linearly so that drawing 2 may show, and for Nb, Charpy impact value is about 70 J/cm2 at 0.02%. It becomes, the amount of increases becomes loose gradually from there, and Charpy impact value is about 85 J/cm2. It reaches. if Nb exceeds 0.10% -- Charpy impact value -- about 78 J/cm2 from -- it begins to decrease rapidly. Therefore, the addition of the field of toughness to Nb needs to consider as 0.02 - 0.10%. [0031] The microstructure photograph of the from book name steel H and the comparison steel I in Table 1 is indicated to be (a) of drawing 5 to (b). Generally nitriding treatment of metal mold between heat like the application of this invention is carried out the making abrasion resistance add purpose in many cases, and drawing 5 is a thing in the condition of having performed after [quenching and tempering] ion nitriding treatment. This heat treatment condition and ion nitriding treatment conditions are shown below.

[0032]

Hardening:1000-degree-Cx 30-minute maintenance -> furnace-cooling annealing: 400 degree-Cx 60-minute maintenance -> air-cooling ion nitriding: 530 degree-Cx8 hour [0033] Compared with the comparison steel I with which this invention steel H which added Nb of (a) of <u>drawing 5</u> 0.06% does not contain Nb of (b) of <u>drawing 5</u>, it turns out that crystal grain is clearly made detailed. [0034]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained in full detail above, in the tool steel between precipitation-hardening type heat, crystal grain is remarkably made detailed by containing Nb, toughness of this invention steel [especially] is improving, it does not soften, even if elevated-temperature softening resistance improves and it holds nickel and Cr of a component to a long duration elevated temperature the reduction in nickel, and by having turned low Cr, and setting is improved. Moreover, since softening resistance-proof is improving especially by having added Co in addition to this, it is what was extremely excellent as compared with the conventional thing as tool steel between heat for the metal mold used between heat.

[Translation done.]

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(54)【発明の名称】 析出硬化型熱間工具鋼

(57)【要約】

【目的】 既存の析出硬化型熱間工具鋼の納入硬さと高 温強度を維持し、且つ靱性を焼入焼戻鋼のレベルに向上 させて型使用中の大割れの危険を防止し、また高温軟化 抵抗性を向上させてヘタリを改善した析出硬化型熱間工 具鋼の提供。

【構成】 重量%で、(1) C:0.10~0.30%、Si:1.0%以下、Mn:1.0%以下、Ni:0.3~1.0%、Cr:1.0~3.0%、V:0.3~0.6%、Nb:0.02~0.10%、Mo又はWのいずれか1種又は2種をMo当量(1/2W+Mo)で:1.0~3.0%とし、残部Feおよび通常の不可避不純物とからなること、および、(2)上記の鋼に、さらに、Co:0.2~1.0%を添加したことを特徴とする。

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 重量%で、C:0.10~0.30%、 Si:1.0%以下、Mn:1.0%以下、Ni:0. 3~1.0%, Cr:1.0~3.0%, V:0.3~ 0.6%、Nb:0.02~0.10%、Mo又はWの いずれか1種又は2種をMo当量(1/2W+Mo) で:1.0~3.0%、残部Feおよび通常の不可避不 純物からなる析出硬化型熱間工具鋼。

【請求項2】 重量%で、C:0.10~0.30%、 Si:1.0%以下、Mn:1.0%以下、Ni:0. 3~1.0%, Cr:1.0~3.0%, V:0.3~ 0.6%、Nb:0.02~0.10%、Mo又はWの いずれか1種又は2種をMo当量(1/2W+Mo) で:1.0~3.0%、Co:0.2~1.0%、残部 Feおよび通常の不可避不純物からなる析出硬化型熱間

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、熱間鍛造金型等に使用 される特に高靱性の析出硬化タイプの熱間工具鋼に関す 20 る。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、熱間工具鋼は、施される熱処理条 件で大別すると、SKD61等の焼入焼戻しタイプと3 Ni-3Mo鋼に代表される析出硬化タイプがある。こ の二つのタイプの焼入焼戻鋼と析出硬化鋼の焼戻し硬さ 曲線の比較を図1に示す。図1から、両者とも二次硬化 挙動を示す鋼種であること、また析出硬化鋼の方が二次 硬化硬さ及び400℃焼戻し硬さが低いことなどが判 る。

【0003】ところで、上記の熱間工具鋼の焼入焼戻し タイプは、金型に機械加工された後所定の条件で焼入焼 戻しされ使用される。この時の焼戻し温度は靱性と高温 強度を考慮して約600℃程度の高温焼戻しが多くの場 合採用される。一方、上記の熱間工具鋼の析出硬化タイ プは、約400℃程度で低温焼戻しされメーカーからプ リハードン状態で納入され、型彫加工後、熱処理せずに 使用される。

【0004】この析出硬化タイプを開発経緯で見ると、 0.2%C-3%Ni-3%Mo系のA鋼と、0.3% 40 C-3%Cr-3%Mo系のB鋼と、0.2%C-0. 8%Ni-3%Cr-2%Mo-V-Co系のC鋼の鋼 種があり、A鋼は高靱性であるが高温強度に難点があ り、逆にB鋼は高温強度に優れるが靱性が低く、この両 者を改善して開発されたのがC鋼で靱性と高温強度が適 度に優れた鋼種とされている。

【0005】そして、低C-低~中Cr-Mo(W)-低Vをベースとし、これにNi、Coを添加した、耐ク ラック進展性、高温耐摩耗性、耐肌あれ性を有し、割れ を生じない耐摩耗寿命の析出硬化形熱間工具鋼として、 50 【0012】

2 特公昭60-12420号公報の発明が提案されてい 3.

【0006】これらの析出硬化型鋼の大きな特徴として 次の二つが挙げられる。その一つは、ユーザーでの熱処 理が不要でありコストの低減と納期の短縮が計れると共 に熱処理に拘るトラブルが解消でき品質が保証されるこ とである。その二つは、メーカーでの焼戻し温度が切削 可能な硬さになるように二次硬化域手前の400℃程度 の温度で行われており、熱間鍛造金型として使用中の金 型表面温度は約600~700℃と推定され、従って、 使用中に強度の必要な型彫面のみが熱影響により折出硬 化し強度が上昇し機能が強化されることである。

【0007】しかしながら、実際の型寿命としては、析 出硬化系の方が焼入焼戻系に比べ特に長寿命ということ もなく、両者は用途により使い分けられているのが現状 である。その主な原因として析出硬化系のものは焼入焼 戻系のものに比して金型内部の**靱性が若干低く、使用中** に大割れの危険性があることによる。

[8000]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】既存の析出硬化型熱間 工具鋼の納入硬さ(ユーザー側の型加工性に関係する) と高温強度を維持し、且つ靱性(特に金型内部の靱性) を焼入焼戻鋼のレベルに向上させて型使用中の大割れの 危険を防止することである。さらに、高温軟化抵抗性を 向上させてヘタリを改善することである。

【0009】これを具体的な開発目標で示すと、400 ℃焼戻し硬さ:HRC40~44(型彫り加工可能なこ と)、600℃焼戻し硬さ:HRC46以上(高温強度 が高いこと)、シャルピー衝撃値(400℃焼戻し状 30 態):50 J/c m²以上(型内部の靱性が高いこと) とすることである。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記の課題を 解決するため、析出硬化形熱間工具鋼において、特にN bを添加して結晶粒を著しく微細化して靱性を向上させ ると共に、含有成分のNi及びCrを低Ni化および低 Cr化して、高温軟化抵抗の向上を図ってヘタリを改善 する。さらに、特に耐軟化抵抗性を必要とする用途に対 しては、Coを添加する。

【0011】このため、本発明の析出硬化型熱間工具鋼 は、重量%で、(1) C: 0.10~0.30%、S i:1.0%以下、Mn:1.0%以下、Ni:0.3 ~1. 0%, Cr:1. 0~3. 0%, V:0. 3~ 0.6%、Nb:0.02~0.10%、Mo又はWの いずれか1種又は2種をMo当量(1/2W+Mo) で:1.0~3.0%とし、残部Feおよび通常の不可 避不純物とからなること、および、(2)上記の鋼に、 さらに、Co: 0.2~1.0%を添加したことを特徴 とする。

3

【作用】本発明の析出硬化型熱間工具鋼は、特にNbを添加したことにより、結晶粒が著しく微細化され靱性が向上されていると共に、含有成分のNiおよびCrが低Ni化、低Cr化されたことにより、高温軟化抵抗が向上され、ヘタリが改善されている。さらに、上記に加えてCoを添加したことにより特に耐軟化抵抗性が向上されている。

【0013】ここで金型内部の靱性(1030℃Q→400℃T、JIS3号試験片)をシャルピー衝撃値で示すと、0.8%Ni-3%Crの従来鋼は、43.8J 10/cm²(HRC44.7)(試験温度室温)、77.4J/cm²(HRC44.8)(試験温度100℃)であるのに対し、2%CrのNb鋼の本発明鋼は、80.7J/cm²(HRC43.0)(試験温度室温)、127.6J/cm²(HRC42.9)(試験温度100℃)であり、本発明鋼は従来鋼に比し靱性が著しく向上されている。

【0014】さらに、図2に析出硬化型熱間工具鋼の焼入焼戻硬さ特性を示す。焼戻し温度400℃の硬さは、下向き矢印に示すように2%CrのNb含有の本発明鋼 20は従来鋼に比して十分低下されているにも拘わらず、600℃の硬さは上向き矢印に示すように従来鋼に比して十分高められている。

【0015】また、図3に析出硬化型熱間工具鋼の高温 軟化抵抗性を示す。2%CrのNb含有の本発明鋼は再 加熱温度600℃に100時間保持しても硬さはHRC で35以上あり従来鋼に比し高温軟化抵抗性に極めて優 れている。

【0016】以下に、本発明鋼の各化学成分の作用およびその添加限定理由を示す。Cは、焼入焼戻しにより十 30分なマトリックス硬さを与えると共に、Cr、Mo、V、N bなどと結合して炭化物を形成し、高温強度、耐摩耗性を与える元素である。しかしながら、0.30% たねってをかずる。

を超えて多すぎると、焼入後の硬さが高くなり、プリハードン納入硬さを切削良好なHRC44以下に抑えることが不可能となるため、その上限を0.30%とした。一方、0.10%未満では、十分な硬さが得られないので、その下限を0.10%とした。

【0017】Siは、主に脱酸材として添加されると共に、耐酸化性、焼入性に有効な元素である。1.0%を 40 超えて添加すると熱伝導性の低下と靱性の低下を招くので、上限を1.0%とした。

【0018】Mnは、Siと同様に脱酸材として添加し 鋼の清浄度を高めると共に焼入性を高める元素である。 しかしながら1.0%を超えて添加とすると、報性を低 下させるので、その上限を1.0%とした。

即ち耐熱性を劣化させると共に被削性も劣化させるので、上限を1.0%とした。

【0020】Crは、Cと結合して硬質炭化物を形成し耐摩耗性を向上させると共に焼入性を高める元素である。そのためには、1.0%以上が必要である。しかしながら、3.0%を超えて多量に添加すると焼入硬さが高くなり、プリハードン状態での被削性を劣化させると共に、Cr炭化物の凝集粗大化を招き、高温軟化抵抗性を劣化させるため、その上限を3.0%とした。

【0021】MoおよびWは、共に微細な炭化物を形成し、耐摩耗性や耐軟化抵抗性改善する元素である。ただし、その効果はMoの方がWよりも2倍強く、同じ効果を得るのに、WはMoの2倍必要である。両元素は、あまり多く添加すると朝性や耐ヒートチェック性を低下させるので、上限をMo当量(1/2W+Mo)で、3.0%とした。また、少なすぎると上記添加効果は得られないので、下限をMo当量1.0%とした。

【0022】Vは、固溶しにくい炭化物を形成し、耐摩耗性および耐軟化抵抗性を高める元素であるが、縞状ミクロ偏析を助長する元素でもあり、本発明において靱性の観点から過剰の添加は好ましくなく、上限を0.6%とした。一方、0.3%未満では耐摩耗性向上が得られないので、下限を0.3%とした。

【0023】Nbは、Vと同様に固溶しにくい炭化物を形成し、耐摩耗性および耐軟化抵抗性を改善する元素である。さらに、焼入加熱時のオーステナイト結晶粒の粗大化を抑制し、報性を著しく向上させる本発明における重要な元素である。この効果は、Vより顕著であり、少量の添加でより大きな効果が得られる。従って本発明では、Nbを積極的に添加し、その量を0.02~0.10%とした。即ち、Nbは0.02未満では、結晶粒微細化効果が充分でなく、また0.10%を超えて添加すると炭化物が大きくなり、靱性を低下させる。

【0024】Coは、高温での炭化物凝集粗大化を抑制し、特に耐軟化抵抗性に有効な元素である。本発明において、特に耐軟化抵抗性を必要とする用途に対してはCoを添加するが、これらの効果を得るためには少なくとも0.2%必要であり、1.0%を超えると靱性を低下させるので上限を1.0%とした。

[0025]

【実施例】本発明鋼の供試材No. A~Hおよび比較鋼の供試材No. I~Jの各鋼100kgを真空誘導溶解炉にて出鋼した。出鋼した10ヒートの鋼の化学成分を表1に示す。表1に示す供試材No. A~Jの各鋼から平均径190㎜の鋼塊を作製し、これを鍛伸して角40㎜とし、各試験片を作製した。熱処理方法として1000℃に30分保持後、1000℃から500℃まで30分掛けて炉冷して焼入れした後、焼戻しをΦ400℃×60分して空冷、及び、Φ600℃×60分して空冷の2種類を実施した

5

[0026]

* *【表1】

供試材	莱					和	华	# 73	値(1	(重量光)					典
	No.	ပ	Si	Ę	i.N	Cr	O X	¥	Mo+9/2	Λ	Nb	Co	۵	S	
	A	0.13	0.75	0.64	0. 90	2.80	2.63	1	2. 63	0.40	0.04	0.25	0.023	0.007	
*	В	0.22	0.50	0.54	0.62	1.36	2.20	1	2. 20	0.31	0.06	ı	0.018	0.003	
8	ပ	0.15	0.20	0.53	0.75	2.53		2. 10	1.05	0.33	0.08	0.34	0.020	0.004	
K	Ω	0.20	0.55	0.36	0.41	2.95	1.50	2. 12	2. 56	0.55	0.03	-	0.015	0.008	
#F	Э	0.26	0. 44	XX	0.91	1.80	1.35	09 .0	1. 65	0.35	0.05	0.75	0.008	0.005	
Ę	[2,	0.15	0.13	0.54	0.62	2.90	۱	2.44	1. 22	0.42	0.07		0.021	0.005	
E .	G	0.21	0.23	0.50	0.50 0.35	2. 22	2.43	1	2.43	0.34	0.05	-	0.010	0.002	
	Ħ	0.19	0. 28	0.65	0.88	1.95	2.50	0.81	2.91	0.40	0.06	0.50	0.006	0.001	
式;	н	0.20	0.30	0.55	0.82	2.61	1.85	2.10	2.90	08 .0	-	2.01	0.025	0.004	梅公昭60-12420
寮 窟	J	0.22	0.35	0.50	3.00	ı	2.98	1	1.49	l	1	-	0.021	0.005	3N i -3Mo

【0027】各試験片の大きさを角40m×長さ40m として、上記熱処理後、焼入焼戻し硬さを①及び②の2 種類の焼戻し材の中心部をロックウエルCスケールで測 定した。一方、熱処理試験片の大きさを角40mm×長さ 60㎜のものを上記熱処理後、400℃焼戻し材につい て、中心部からシャルピー試験片加工し、JIS3号試 験片角10m×長さ55mをUノッチ加工し、常温にて シャルピー衝撃値を測定した。さらに、試験片の大きさ を角40m×長さ40mとして、上記熱処理後、400%50 る。

※℃焼戻し材について、電気炉中に600℃×100時間 保持後、空冷して、試験片中心部の硬さを測定し、これ を初期硬さとの差で評価して、軟化抵抗性試験を実施し た。上記の各試験の結果を表2に示す。表2から比較鋼 Iはシャルピー衝撃値が極めて悪く、また比較鋼」は高 温軟化抵抗性の値が-12とマイナスの値が大きく極め て悪い。これに比し、本発明鋼はいずれもシャルピー衝 撃値および高温軟化抵抗性ともに優れていることが判

[0028]

* *【表2】

供記	材	焼入焼戻し	更さ (HRC)	シャルピー 衝撃 値	高温軟化抵抗性
	No.	400℃焼戻し	600℃焼戻し	(J/cm²)	(差 HRC)
	Α	42. 1	46. 0	95. 0	5. 5
本	В	42. 7	47. 2	98. 3	-5.2
発	С	41.8	46. 1	83. 0	-5.4
) 36	D	42. 1	46. 5	83. 1	-5.9
明	Е	42. 3	47.5	85. 2	-5.0
9	F	42. 0	46. 0	80. 2	-6.2
77	G	42. 4	46. 8	92. 5	-5.6
	Н	42. 3	47. 0	82. 1	-5.7
比較	I	44. 0	47. 5	30. 3	-5. 2
鋼	J	38. 6	43. 2	63. 2	- 12.2

【0029】次に、靱性に及ぼすNB添加量の影響をシ ャルピー衝撃値に基づき調査した結果を図2に示す。実 験に用いた供試鋼の化学成分は、0.18%C-0.5 %Si-0.4%Mn-0.6%Ni-1.8%Cr-2. 0%Mo-0. 4%V-0. $4\%\text{Co}-(0\sim0$. 16%) Nbに残部Feおよび不可避不純物である。試 験片作成方法及び試験方法は上記の実施例と同一であ 3.

【0030】図2から判るように、Nb添加量が増加す 30 るに連れてシャルピー衝撃値は直線的に増大し、Nbが O. 02%でシャルピー衝撃値は約70J/cm² とな り、そこから徐々にその増大量は緩やかになり、シャル ピー衝撃値は約85J/cm² に達する。Nbが0.10 %を超えるとシャルピー衝撃値は約78J/cm² から急 激に減少し始める。従って、靱性の面からNbの添加量 は0.02~0.10%とすることが必要である。

【0031】表1における本発名鋼Hと比較鋼Iのミク 口組織写真を図5の(a)と(b)に示す。一般に、本 発明の用途のような熱間金型は、耐摩耗性を付加させる 40 入焼戻硬さ特性を比較説明する図である。 目的で窒化処理される場合が多く、図5は、焼入焼戻し 後イオン窒化処理を施した状態のものである。この熱処 理条件およびイオン窒化処理条件を以下に示す。

[0032]

焼入れ :1000℃×30分保持→炉冷 焼戻し : 400℃×60分保持→空冷

イオン窒化: 530℃×8時間

【0033】図5の(a)のNbを0.06%添加した※

※本発明鋼Hは、図5の(b)のNbを含まない比較鋼 I に比べ、明らかに結晶粒が微細化されていることが判 る。

[0034]

【発明の効果】以上詳述したように、本発明鋼は、析出 硬化型熱間工具鋼において、特にNbを含有することに より著しく結晶粒が微細化され靱性が向上しており、含 有成分のNiおよびCrを低Ni化、低Cr化したこと により高温軟化抵抗が向上し、長時間高温に保持しても 軟化することがなく、へたりが改善されている。また、 これに加えてCoを添加したことにより特に耐軟化抵抗 性が向上しているので、熱間で使用する金型用の熱間工 具鋼として従来のものに比して極めて優れたものとなっ ている。

【図面の簡単な説明】

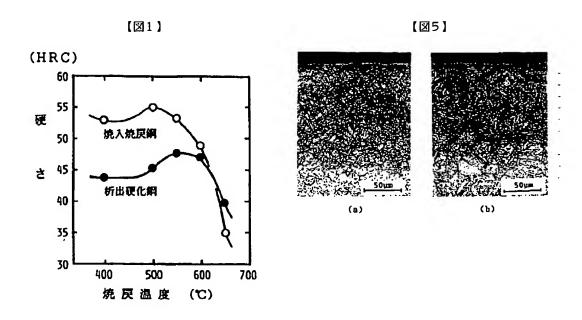
【図1】析出硬化系鋼と焼入焼戻鋼の焼戻硬さ曲線の比 較を示す図である。

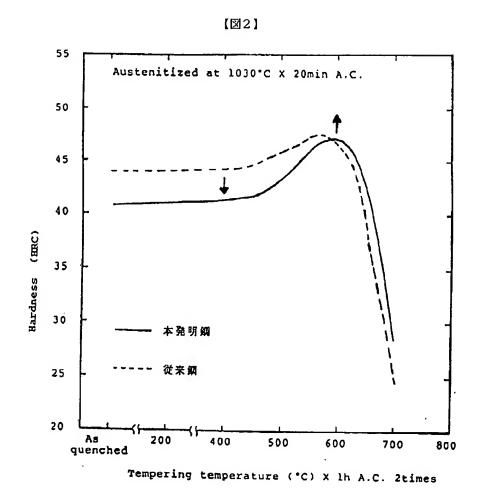
【図2】析出硬化型熱間工具鋼の本発明鋼と従来鋼の焼

【図3】析出硬化型熱間工具鋼の本発明鋼と従来鋼の高 温軟化抵抗性を比較説明する図である。

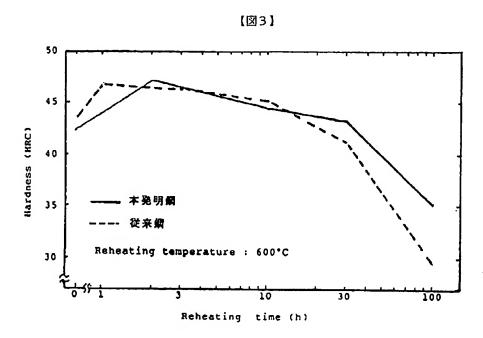
【図4】 靱性に及ぼすNb添加量の影響を示すグラフの 図である。

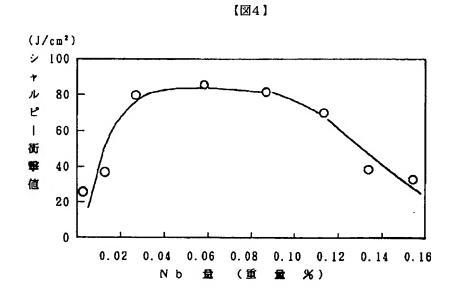
【図5】表1における本発名鋼Hのミクロ組織写真を (a)に、比較鋼Iのミクロ組織写真を(b)に示す図 である。





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